PITTSBURGBADLY DEFEATED

Beaten by New York, with Ex-Hoosier Rusie in the Box, by a Score of 14 to 1.

Ten Innings at Boston and Only One Run-Other League, Brotherhood and Association Games-Indiana League-Race Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Defeated by New York-The For

mer's Pitcher Poorly Supported. EW YORK, May 21.—Baker was poorly supported by the Pittsburg National League club, at the Polo grounds, to-day, and this fact explains why the game was so one-sided. Attendance, 530. Score:

New York......3 1 0 7 1 0 2 0 0-14 Pittsburg......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 Earned runs—New York, 5. Two-base hits—Glasscock (2), Esterbrook, Burkett, Rusie, Berger. Three-base hit—Bassett. Home run—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Glasscock, Hornung, Sunday. Double play—Baker, Laroque and Hecker. First base on balls—By Rusie, 1; by Burkett, 3; by Baker, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Glasscock, Burkett, Laroque. Struck out—Bassett (2). Passed balls—Berger, 1; Sommers, 1. Wild pitches—Rusie, 1; Baker, 3. Time—2:02. Umpires—Powers and Zacharias. Batteries—Rusie and Sommers; Baker and Berger. Hits—New York, 7; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—New York, 10; Pittsburg, 8. 10; Pittsburg, 8.

BOSTON, 1; CLEVELAND, 0-TEN INNINGS Boston, May 21.—The National League game to-day was one of the most exciting contests ever played in Boston. The Bostons had played their fell nine innings and failed to score. Davis, for Cleveland, then made a three-base hit, but in this inning, owing to the splendid work of Nichols, the Clevelands were shut out. Long, in the tenth, won the game for Boston by a timely hit and daring base-running. Attendance, 1.092. Score:

Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1 Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Hits-Boston, 6; Cleveland, 8. Errors-Boston, 1; Cleveland, 6. Batteries-Nichols and Hardie; Wadsworth and Zimmer. Umpire-

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, & PHILADELPHIA, May 21. - Hutchinson pitched good ball for the Chicago National League team to-day, but Vickery pitched better for Philadelphia, and that about explains the latter's victory. Attendance, 2,-

Chicago....... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0-Philadelphia......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1-4 Hits-Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Errors-Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries-Hutchinson and Kittridge; Vickery and Schriver. Um-

BROOKLYN, 19; CINCINNATI, 4. BROOKLYN, May 21.—The Cincinnati team had a streak of bad playing in their first game of the season at Washington Park, to-day. Attendance, 916. Score: Brooklyn......0 8 0 0 5 1 3 2 *-19 Cincinnati......1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0-4 Hits-Brooklyn, 18; Cincinnati, 10. Errors-Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 10. Batteries-Lovett and Daly; Foreman and Baldwin. Umpire-

BROTHERHOOD CLUBS.

Philadelphia Bunched Its Hits in the Seventh Inning and Defeated Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21 .- The game between the Philadelphia and Cleveland Players' League clubs was one of the best contested of the season, and was won by the home club in the seventh inning by bunching four singles and two doubles. Attendance, 1,213. Score:

Philadelphia......1 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0-7 Cleveland......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1 Hits-Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 7. Errors-Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 3. Betteries-Husted and Milligan, O'Brien and Sutcliffe. Umpires-Matthews and Gunning.

NEW YORK, 5; CHICAGO, 2. NEW YORK. May 21.—The first game between the New York and Chicago Players' League clubs was as pretty a contested ball match as has been played this year. The errors of both sides were unimportant factors in the result. Keefepit ched a magnificent game, and King, though four earned runs were batted from him, kept the eleven hits of the home team well scattered. Attendance, 1,978. Score:

New York......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2-5 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2 Hits-Chicago, 4; New York, 11. Errors-Chicago, 4; New York, 2. Batteries-King and Boyle, Keefe and Ewing. Umpires-Gaffney and

BROOKLYN, 5; BUFFALO, 6. BROOKLYN, May 21.—The Buffalos played a stiff game against the Brooklyn team at Eastern Park to-day, and pulled out a victory in the ninth inning. Attendance, 383.

Brooklyn......0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0-5 Buffalo......0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2-6 Hits-Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 8. Errors-Brooklyn, 5; Buffalo, 5. Batteries—Brooklyn, Van Haltren and Kinslow; Buffalo, Keefe and Mack. Umpires-Ferguson and Holbert.

BOSTON, 11; PITTSBURG, 6. Boston, May 21.-Had Radbourne's support been what it ought to have been, Pittsburg would have been shut out to-day. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Hits-Boston, 11: Pittsburg, 9. Errors-Boston, 5; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries-Radbourne and Kelly, Staley and Carroll. Umpires-Jones and

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday's Contests Won by Columbus, St. Louis, Louisville and the Athletics.

Syracuse 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 Columbus......2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 Hits-Syracuse, 5; Columbus, 8. Errors-Syracuse, 5; Columbus, 1. Batteries-Keefe and Dealy; Easton and O'Connor. Umpire-Emslie.

Hits-Rochester, 5; St. Louis, 10. Errors-Rochester, 5; St. Louis, 4. Batteries-Barr and McGuire; Stivetts and Munyon. Umpire-Bar-

At Philadelphia-Hits-Athletics, 11; Toledo, 8. Errors-Athletics, 2; Toledo, 2. Batteries-Greene and Rob-

inson; Smith and Sage. Umpire-Doscher. At Brooklyn-

Hits-Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 6. Errors-Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 2. Batterles-Daily and Bowers; Ebret and Ryan. Umpire-O'Brien.

INDIANA LEAGUE,

Pretty Game at Bluffton in Which Muncie Was Defeated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Bluffton, May 21.—The game to-day with Muncie was played in a drizzling rain and on wet and heavy grounds. It was a very pretty exhibition and one of the finest games played at the park this season. The home team did good stick work and won by timely hitting. The fielding of both clubs was excellent. Cates made a very neat catch in center field and was heartily applauded, it being the especial feature of the game. Score:

Muncie......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 Biuffton......1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 Hits-Mancie, 4; Bluffton, 9. Errors-Muncie, 4; Bluffton, 3. Batteries - Muncie, McGinnis and Bennett; Bluffton, Aydelotte and Boseker. Um-

ELKHART, 12: PERU. 1. Special to the Indianapells Journal.

ELKHART, May 21 .- The Elkharts defeated the Perus to-day by the score of 13 to 1. The battery work of Thompson and Powers was remarkably good, but two hits being made off Thompson. Score:

Hits-Elkhart, 12; Peru, 2. Errors-Elkhart, 3; Peru, 6. Batteries-Elkhart, Thompson and Powers: Peru, Mauck and Raffert. Umpire-Sullivan.

clubs worked like Trojans under the most disagreeable conditions possible. Score: Fort Wayne......0 1 1 0 0 4 0 0 0-6 Anderson0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0-5 Hits-Anderson, 6; Fort Wayne, 7. Errors-Anderson, 2; Fort Wayne, 3. Batteries-Fort Wayne, McCarty, Gallagher and Ferris; Anderson, Hagerman and Fear.

RAIN AT MARION. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Marion, May 21 .- The Marion-Kokomo league game scheduled for this place today was postponed on account of rain.

Kokomo, 7; Summitville, 4. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SUMMITVILLE, May 21.—The Summitville Reds and the Kokomo State Leagues played an exciting game here yesterday before a crowd of about 250. The fielding of both clubs was fine. The following is the score: Reds......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0-4 Kokomo......1 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 0-7

Quincy, 4; Terre Haute, 2. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, May 21.-To-day's Interstate League game was lost by the home team by poor fielding. Score: Terre Haute......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 Quincy......2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 *-4 Hits-Terre Haute, 5; Quincy, 6. Errors-Terre Haute, 5; Quincy, 2. Batteries-Terre Haute, Mars and Burnett; Quincy, Neal and Mahoney.

Would Not Play Sunday Games. The Association appears to prefer Indianapolis to Detroit, and there is considerable speculation as to whether Mr. Brush's trip East has not something to do with this recently developed preference. Mr. Schmidt says not, and furthermore, that he knows nothing at all of any desire, on the part of the Association to replace Brooklyn or any other club with Indianapolis. Sunday ball, he says, would, under no considera-tion, be played by a team with which the owners of the old League club had any-thing to do, and he takes little stock in the Association story. As Sunday games are played in all the cities of that organization, it would be difficult to rearrange the schedule to suit Indianapolis in that re-

TURF EVENTS.

Kentucky Oaks Stakes Won by English

Lady at the Louisville Races. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21 .- The track was in better condition to-day than at any other time since the meeting commenced. The weather was all that could be desired, and in consequence the crowd was very large and enthusiastic. There was a notable number of ladies present. The betting was lively.

The opening event was the Louisville Hotel handicap; \$400; one mile. At the start Freed went to the front, and led almost to the half-mile pole, when Huntress went out from the bunch and set the pace. From that time on she was never headed, and finished winner by two lengths, pulling up; Marion C. second, Castaway third. Time,

Second Race.—The Kentucky Oaks: \$1,250 added; for three-year-old fillies; one and one-half mile. It was a virtual walk-over for English Lady, who won by five lengths, pulled nearly double. Time, 2:4212. Third Race—For a \$400 purse; one mile and seventy yards. The race was a pretty

one around to the head of the stretch, when Workmate drew away from the rest and won easily by thirty lengths; Happiness second and Warpeak third. Time, 1:5012. Fourth Race—For a \$400 purse; for two-year-old maidens; five furlongs. Eccentric led at the start, but at the three-quarters

length; Lamar second, Laura Allen third, by half a length. Time, 1:0412.

Fifth Race—For a \$400 purse; for two-year-olds; half mile. In a difficult and straggling start, Mabel got off first and led to the finish, winning by a length; Woodford second, the same distance ahead of Hindoo Lass. Rose Howard was second at the three-quarters, but under the weight

Leonard began coming, and won by a

finished fourth. Time, 0:5014. Results at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, May 21 .- The early arrivals at the grounds to-day found the track heavy and deep in spots, but the sun and wind soon had good effect, and before the bugles sounded for the first race the going was fine. The track was dry and fast, as the time made in the various events shows. The crowd was much larger than that of yesterday.

First Race—Handicap sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$1,000 added; six furlongs. Belwood won; Drumstick second, Fitzroy third. Time, 1:1514. Second Race—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$1,000 added; one mile. Adamant won: La Favorita second, King's Own third.

Third Race—The Gazelle stakes; \$100 each, with \$1,500 added; one mile and a furlong. Hamilton won; Golden Horn second, Starlight third. Time, 1:5812.

Fourth Race—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$1,000 added; half a mile. Civil Service won; Fordham second, Geraldine third. Time, :4812.

Fifth Race-Sweepstakes of \$20 each, with 1,000 added; six furlongs. Pagan won; Dr. Helmuth second, B. B. Million third. Time. Sixth Race-Sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$1,000 added; five furlongs. Lord

Harry won; Wendaway second, Rotation third. Time, 1:0384.

Three Colts at a Time.

MARSHALL, Mo., May 21 .- The rare case of triple birth in the history of the equine family occurred here yesterday. A fine brood mare belonging to William Barnes, of this city, dropped three colts. They are small, but all are alive and doing nicely, being perfectly formed and as lively as crickets.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., May 22-Warmer; generally fair weather, with occasional increasing cloudiness and light

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, May 21, 8 P. M.-Forecast

till 8 P. M., Thursday: For Indiana-Warmer; southerly winds; cloudiness and frequent rains.

For Ohio-Cloudiness and frequent showers; warmer; southerly winds. For Illinois-Fair weather, followed by rain in the afternoon; continued warm weather; southerly winds. For lower Michigan-Continued cool, cloudy weather and rain; variable winds. For Wisconsin-Slightly warmer; vari-

able winds and light rains. For Minnesota-Warmer; southerly winds and showers. For North and South Dakota-Cloudiness and raius; southerly winds, becoming

variable; colder Friday morning. Observations at Indianapolis.

on May 21, 1890:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7A.M. 30.09 52 82 Seast Lt. Rain. 0.05 7P.M. 29.98 64 70 Seast Pt. Cloudy. 0.05 Maximum thermometer, 67; minimum thermometer, 50, The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation

General Weather Conditions.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 7 P. M. PRESSURE .- Over the lake region and along the Atlantic coast high pressure continued; low elsewhere-the lowest, 29.50, in southern Wyoming.

TEMPERATURE .- The temperature increased everywhere; 80 and above is reported from Colorado, southern Kansas and western Arkansas southward; 70 and above from southern Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina southward; 60 and above from Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania southward; 50 and below from northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan

COINAGE ADVOCATED

Argument of Senator Stewart in Favor of the Remonetization of Silver.

Secretary Windom's Bill Denounced as a Cunning Device-Another Debate on the Original-Package Liquor Question.

WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The Vice-president presented a communication from Mr. Canaday, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, tendering his resignation of the office, to take effect on June 20 next. Laid on the

Mr. Blair, at the request of the Wage-workers Alliance of Washington, introduced a bill depriving any State which denies equal protection to all within its jurisdiction of one-half of its representation in the House of Representatives. Referred.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa made an effort to have the bill relating to liquors imported into prohibitory States taken up and considered, but he was forced to yield to the prior claim of the silver bill, which was then taken up, and on which Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the Senate. He argued that the demonetization of silver had depressed prices of commodities from 36 to 40 per cent.; and its remonetization would produce good times again. The object of the silver men was to furnish more money, to stop contraction, to relieve the debtor and producer, and to preserve to the people their rights of property and liberty. The friends of silver had been misunderstood. They had been represented as silver barons, desiring to unload their product on the government. If silver was not needed as money, the sooner that fact was known the better, because the supply of silver on hand for other purposes was sufficient for fifty years. The Republican party had incorporated in its national platform a declaration in favor of both gold and silver, and condemning the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonstrate administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. What was the meaning of that declaration? It meant, if it meant any thing, that the Republican party would make no discrimination between gold and silver, and would receive a given quantity of silver in exchange for corn on the same terms as it received gold. The bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and supported by Senators Sherman and Dolph was a cunning device to stop the present coinage of two millions a month in silver under the Bland bill. It was a cuttle-fish trick, blackening the water so as to escape observation. In conclusion, he said that there was no middle ground n the contest between usury and justice. The demonetization of silver was a crime against civilization, and nothing but the full restoration of that metal to the place which it occupied before the crime was committed could redress the wrong or redeem the pledge of the Republican party.

Mr. Eustis asked Mr. Stewart whether his interpretation of the silver plank in the Republican party platform that it meant free coinage of silver, was the recognized interpretation of the party.
Mr. Stewart replied that it could have no

other interpretation, and he added that he himself had drawn that plank. Mr. Farwell-I was a member of the committee on resolutions at the last national Republican convention, and I desire to express my dissent to the opinion given by the Senator from Nevada. No such interpretation was considered by that

Mr. Stewart-What does it mean? Mr. Farwell-That the party was in favor of silver money at the market price of silver. I drew the resolution, as the Senator well knows, and it was perfectly honest and fair. It meant that the government should buy silver and coin it at the rate at which it should cost the government. Mr. Stewart-That is a mere quibble.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa gave notice of an amendment which he would offer, providing that the Treasury notes to be issued for silver shall be legal tender for all private. debts within the United States. Mr. Farwell also gave notice of an amendment providing that the certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and public debts, and shall be legal tender for all public and

private debts.

The silver bill was then, on motion of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, laid aside, and the bill in relation to liquor imported into prohibitory States was again taken up. Mr. Evarts argued in support of the bill, and, in an-swer to the constitutional objections urged against it yesterday, he asserted that whatever State police regulations can be exercised within a State are outside of the jurisdiction of the general government. Even if such regulations could be reduced or overridden, it was not within the province of the general government to take them and execute them. There was nothing higher, or greater, or more important, or more essential than the recognition within a State of its absolute police authority. The police regulations of a State could not be bombarded from the outside under cover of the exclusive power of Congress over

Mr. Wilson of Iowa read a telegram published in to-day's papers as to the ac-tivity of the "original-package" business in Des Moines, and said that the bill was intended to meet the new condition which Mr. Hiscock opposed the bill, saying the vice of it was that it might be used as a

measure of protection to the brewers or distillers of one State as against the brewers or distillers of other States. The bill was laid aside without action. and after an executive session the Senate

LOVE AND RICHES.

Coming Marriage of Herman Oelrichs, of New York, and Miss Fair, the California Heiress.

NEW YORK, May 21 .- Herman Oelrichs will start for San Francisco next week to marry Miss Lessie Fair, the California heiress. The coming nuptials are now the favorite topic with the members of the University, Manhattan, Racquet, New York Yacht, Lawyers' and Players' clubs, to al of which Mr. Oelrichs belongs, for it does not often happen that in a love affair both bride and bridegroom are as rich as in this case. The exact amount of money that Miss Fair will have for her dowry is variously estimated, but it is generally conceded that it will not be under \$500,000. It is now almost two years since the couple first met at Newport, and possibly the similarity of their tastes drew them together. They are both devoted to out-door sports, the pretty prospective bride being an enthusiastic sailor and a good whip. Mr. Oelrichs is considered finelooking, is a blonde, heavily built, and is about five feet ten inches in height. He is particularly well known as an athlete and sporting man, and, it is said, would rather talk "gun" than discuss politics, though he has become quite a politician, having acted as chairman of the Democratic campaign committee. He spends his money freely, and has never heretofore been credited with being a ladies man, although he is now in his What Labor thirty-sixth year. Miss Fair's appearance in her elegant bridal costume will be in direct contrast to that of the bridegroom. She is slight, under the medium height, a decided brunette, with sparkling black eyes, very dark hair and fine figure. She is in her twenty-third year, and is particularly attractive and interesting.

The Russophobist Craze.

Great preparations are in progress at the elegant home of the bride's mother in San

Francisco for the approaching wedding.

The ceremony is to take place early in

Philadelphia Times. phobist craze. Every Russian not a Nihilist is to our view a bureaucrat and an upholder of tyranny. The reaction will probably come sooner or later, but while the craze lasts it is an absurd one. It commits us to sympathy with anarchism, and FORT WAYNE, 3; ANDERSON, 2.

ANDERSON, May 21.—A game of ball was played here this afternoon between Fort Wayne and Anderson, before about a hundred people, who managed to reach the ground between showers, to see the men playing ball in the mud and rain. Both

above from southern Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina Southward; 60 and above from Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania southward; 50 and below from northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan northward.

PRECIPITATION.—Local rains fell in Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina Southward; 60 and above from Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania southward; 50 and below from northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan northward.

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PRECIPITATION.—Local rains fell in Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina Southward; 60 and above from Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania Southward; 50 and below from northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan northward.

PRECIPITATION.—Local rains fell in Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina Southward; 60 and below from the way of the Czar. Any one who doubts that the granting of a constitutional government to Russia now would simply end the creation of a head center of disturbance of a head center

since her great revolution one hundred years ago would not be surpassed by those of Pussia should the Romanoffs be driven from her throne before she fattains her full civilization.

WHAT HYPNOTISM IS.

Even Those Who Practice It Know Little About It-A Typical Case of Procedure. Chicago Post.

Of all the "isms" that are running loose upon the land at this time that of hypnotism seems to have the call in the way of popular interest, and it is certainly meeting with a more serious consideration at the hands of scientific men and students of psychology than has any other new theory of the occult since the days of Swedenborg and Mesmer. Whether the new "fad" is destined to outlive its infancy is in a fair way of determination, unless unceasing care and too great solicitude prove its undoing and it should die of overstrain before reaching that stage of its life when it might be self-sustaining. The hypnotic state, as most people are aware, is that condition of the mind and body which, while closely resembling sleep, differs from it in that automatism is pres-

ent, brought about by the same influences that control the normally wide awake.

Many of the enemies of hypnotism claim that it is a bastard child of mesmerism, and characterize it as first cousin to charlatan-ism and voodooism. Its friends, on the other hand, deny the ground for these at-tacks, and make haste to explain that it is something entirely new in the field of psychology, that was born of deep study of the theories of psychics, and, further, that even now they can already prove its legitimacy, to say nothing of what will develop when it has been more fully studied.

The art of hypnosis, no matter what it has become, is of not very reputable parentage. It was first applied and taught by Christian scientists, and other faith-cure apostles, and was brought before the general public by the London Society for Psychical Research in some reports made upon a somewhat exhaustive study of its

accomplishments. Every one knows that the London so-ciety was organized about the year 1882 for the purpose of explaining the theories of Mme Blavatsky and for the study of "haunted houses," "clairvoyance" and the like. Most people know, also, that the society eventually declared Mme. Blavatsky an outrageous fraud, found no authenticated cases of "haunted house" hocus pocus, and is now engaged in a study of clairvoyancy

A typical case of hypnotic procedure, as practiced by its friends, is about as folows: The subject is placed in a reclining chair, away from all outside influence, and made as composed as possible by soothing surroundings, such as softened light, quiet pictures, absence of strangers, etc. Some quieting conversation is kept up by the operator, while he passes his hands about the face, head and arms of the subect. Sometimes these "passes" have to be kept up with mathematical precision and monotony for from fifteen minutes to half an hour. Sometimes hypnosis is produced, and sometimes no perceptible effect is observed. In any of the former cases the patient evinces the working of the charm by talking in a manner that would be irrational to the person awake. Sometimes conversation is held by the hyp-notized subject with persons not materially present. This state is called the hypnotic trance, and it is at this time that the subject becomes wholly under the influence of the operator—powerless to do anything except at his suggestion. and absolutely powerless to 1 ason upon the propriety of obeying his commands. The influence upon the subject under these circumstances may be carried out to an almost boundless conclusion, but this is only one of the simplest forms of hypnotism, and did the procedure stop at this point hypnosis might be easily boiled down to mesmerism or animal magnetism, but the next stage of the hypnotic trance, and that upon which the psychial students are now engaged in discussion and study, is that peculiar mental condition during the trance that will admit of the reception of influences or commands that are to be obeyed after the hypnotic trance has passed away—sometimes a day after, or may be a year after, as the operator may choose. Past hypnotic suggestion, as it is called, is the strongest of those very strange supernormal or sub-normal phenomena. A case is recorded, and apparently well authenticated, of a young women who, while in the hypnotic trance, was told that at the same hour of the day, just one week from that time, it would be necessary

to perform a certain severe and ordinarily painful surgical operation upon her, but she would not feel it. The report of the case goes on to say that at just the time appointed the operation of opening a fearful abscess was performed without the use of an anæsthetic, the patient all the while charting pleasantly as though she rather like a the sensation. The theory that the hypnotists bring to the explanation of this remarkable feature f their craft is that, at the time proposed.

the patient goes into a sub-hypnotic trance—all sensations being subjected before the intense menta! impression that had been "latent" since the real trance of some time One of the really great benefits to humanity to be developed from hypnotism, according to its devotees, is in a medico-legal direction. It is said that a criminal may be hypnotized, and that his hypnotic self will be so immeasurably above his natural self that his hypnotic self-may be induced to "peach" upon his criminal self and to deliver a severe lecture upon the sin and folly of such conduct. It may be said that up to date no such utopian example of mental superiority over physical weakness has been re-

With Whom Bynum Shares His "Honors." Philadelphia Press. Mr. Bayne has changed the whole situation by expressing his regret for the letter and practically retracted it. If Mr. Bynum had not been a thick-skinned Indianapolis politician, with the instincts of a rowdy and the habits of a bully, he would at this stage have promptly interposed his apology and it would have been in order to expunge the vote of censure upon him. He chose not. He prefers to regard as a "decoration" the censure which the House in a century has not inflicted half a dozen times, and he shares it with Roderick R. Butler, who sold a cadetship; Oakes Ames, the briber, and three or four whom corruption or bribery has led astray.

Movements of Steamers.

New York, May 21.—Arrived: Teutonic and Nevada, from Liverpool; Furnessia, from Glasgow; Friesland, from Antwerp. LONDON, May 21.—Sighted: Amsterdam, from New York, for Amsterdam; Montana,

from Baltimore. QUEENSTOWN, May 21.-Arrived: Arizona, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—Arrived: Majestic, from New York.

LONDON, May 21.-Sighted: Canada, from New York.

Original Package Business in Maine, LEWISTON, Me., May 21.—The original package business has begun here. Yesterday a car arrived at the Maine Central Station, containing five barrels and a large number of sixteen-gallon kegs of beer, consigned to a local dealer, who took them to his store without any interference of the authorities. The dealer says the New Hampshire brewery, whence he obtained the beer, has agreed to assume all costs of

What Labor Owes to Judge Drummond. Springfield Republican.

The late Judge Drummond, of Chicago, was the first judge to rule that railway employes had a first lien on the property for their wages, a decision that has been indorsed by the United States Supreme Court, and has since found its way into the statute laws of many States, applying to all indus-

Paradoxical but True. Brooklyn Eagle.

The masses are not as religious as they used to be. They are better morally and intellectually, no doubt, but the facts and lessons of the Christian religion are not Just now we are undergoing a Russo- presented to them in the most attractive or striking fashion.

> Trying to Stop Winter Racing. TRENTON, N. J., May 21.—A bill has been presented in the Legislature aimed at the racing tracks near New York, where backs and plugs are run all winter. It forbids

winter racing. Twenty-Six Were Killed. LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch from Bu-enos Ayres to the Times says that twenty-six persons were killed and forty-one wounded in the recent uprising at Puerto



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TOLSTOI'S "KREUTZER SONATA."

A Review of a Book Which Even Novelist Howells Can Hardly Recommend.

Edmund Gosse, in the St. James Gazette.

The reader turns the last page of "The Kreutzer Sonata" with a feeling of acute mental exasperation. This is partly caused by the monstrous sentence, a libel upon humanity, with which, as with the shriek of a madman, the volume suddenly closes; but it is also, and upon reflection, the result of the tone of the entire book. There is plenty of genius in Count Leon Tolstoi's latest story, but it produces the same impression as the music of which he speaks with an eloquence so paradoxical; it is irritating, disturbing, unwholesome. Moreover, from the purely literary point of view, full of merit and intelligence as some of the workmanship of the story is, there appear to me to be visible throughout it signs of a relapse towards barbarism. No previous book of Tolstoi's, not even his mystical religious stories, have seemed to be the emanations of a mind so un-European. The habits of personal thought revealed impersonally through the voices of his characters are savage, and not picturesquely savage. The propositions might have occurred to a Samoan or to a Papuan intellect of a very high order, but they are out of all civilized focus. It is not possible—at least, I have not found it possible—to find for "The Kreutzer Sonata" that point of view from which a philosophical person, without prejudice, may give his respectful attention to a project or a proposition which he entirely rejects. When the Japanese novelists praise the exquisitely self-denying virtue of the man who turns his wife and children into the streets to starve, in order that he may expend his little all on incense to burn before the shrines of his ancesters, it is interesting but not within the circle of what is intelligible in ethics. In like manner, when Tolstoi proposes to obviate the difficulties of marriage by preventing all intercourse between the sexes, the morality may be splendid on the Kerghiz Steppes, but a benighted European has a difficulty

in simply discussing it. It would be easier to deal with Tolstoi's new novel if it contained any distinct signs of the author's intention. After very carefully reading and re-reading "The Kreutzer Sonata," I am still dubious whether it is intended as a sermon on marriage by the Rev. Dr. Tolstoi, or a brilliant analysis of the evolution of insanity by the novelist of "Peace and War." Sometimes the cushion-thumping seems indubitable; at other times the artist seems to revel in the legitimate exercise of his art. The fact is, if I may venture to suggest such a thing, that a curious oscillation of purpose and the mental incoherency which pervades the book gives a distinct impression of failing balance of judgment in the au-thor. Yet they are combined with such exquisite and penetrative observation that we cannot seriously regard the book as giving any signs of failing power. The plot is simplicity itself; or, more properly speaking, there is no plot, as there is only one character. The whole story is told, during a single journey in a railway carriage, by the principal actor, to a stranger upon whom he seizes as the ancient Mariner did upon the wedding guest. Various types of modern life, all more or less debased by that universal corruption of the senses which the author sees around him, are brought together in the train and are vigorously sketched; the plain elderly lady who smokes cigarettes and believes in free love, the grim old tradesman who thinks that woman should be kept down with an iron hand while man does what he pleases, the lasciviously sentimental lawyer, the coarse and giggling commercial traveler-all these chatter about love and marriage, from the ideal stand-point, in the presence of the silent person who tells the tale, and of a nervous middle-aged gentleman, with flashing eyes, who says nothing until the twaddle about love stings him into violent and brutal rejoinder. He declares that marriage merely leads to mutual hatred, that "another man's wife is always a white swan, and one's own a bitter draught of absinthe," and that the mevitable result of the infernal conditions of wedded life is the desire for mutual murder. The other persons in the carriage, a little alarmed, conceded that "no doubt these critical episodes do sometimes occur in wedded life;" whereupon (and it is the only touch of positive humor in the book), the nervous man says: "Ah! I see you have discovered who I am." "No," they reply, "we have not that pleasure." "It is no great pleasure. I am Posdnicheff!" Now, Posdnicheff is the hero of a long and famous trial; he has recently been acquitted for the murder of his wife, whom he stabbed as he found her, in his

own house, supping in company with a Then the shadowy fellow travelers fade out of the story. Posdnicheff settles himout of the story. Posdnicheff settles himself opposite to the narrator, and the whole
of the rest of the book is his monologue describing the events of his life, his preparation for marriage, the conduct of his
wedded history, his own views of the character and probable conduct of his wife, and
a very detailed account of the murder. All
the remarkable and revolutionary sentiments about the sexes, to which we have
referred, are placed in the mouth of
Posdnicheff, and the whole crux of the
critical situation lies in the question. critical situation lies in the question, is Tolstoi himself speaking behind the mask of Posdnicheff, or is the latter understood to be insane, and the book an analysis of the development of homicidal lunacy through jealousy? If I were quite sure that the latter is the true explanation, I should admit that "The Kreutzer Sonata," though a distressing study of mental disease, lay within the legitimate frontier of the province of fiction. But if Posdnicheft is Tolstoi, and if the violent paradoxes of this murderer are to be taken as gospel by the increasing body of uneasy dreamers who set at the feet of the Russian novelist, then the book is one which, with all its cleverness, should never have been written, and should be fatal to the credit of the author as a practical suggester of reforms.

It is difficult to put before an English audience the line of argument, or assumption, which Posdnicheff takes. At first it seems as though he were going no further than some of the advanced imaginative writers of Scandinavia have gone. Several powerful attempts have been made-notably in two well-known dramas, the "Glove" of the Norwegian Bjornson and the "True Women" of the Swedish Madame Edgren-Leffler-to insist upon a standard of sexual morals as severe for men as it is now for women. Tolstoi is too intelligent not to see that the practical result of such a change in manners would be, not to incarcerate man, but to emancipate woman. He goes much further; he will leave nothing to human responsibility. He scoffs at the poor make-shift of divorce. He declares every species of conjugal love a farco. Since all faith and fear have passed away, since love is no longer a mystery nor matrimony a sacrament, the whole relation shall be swept away. People now grow tired of one another. The only cure for that is that they never should possess one another; and he goes beyond those monks who fled from the corruption of Egypt into the solitudes of the Thebaid; since to him the only cure for the corruption of society lies in a universal, enforced, and continuous celibacy. goes much further; he will leave nothing to

Humanity will disappear; but what does that matter? Existence is worthless at the price of purity. The human being who cannot live without love must be treated "like a morphinomaniac, like a drunkard, like a smoker"—for tobacco is as contraband as love itself to the austere Posdnicheff-Tolstoi.

There is really no atom of exaggeration in this description of the central and dom-mant idea which gives existence to "The Kreutzer Sonata." I ask whether such a book is to be taken as an important contribution to the literature of the age. Does it bution to the literature of the age. Does it help matters on an iota? Can its grotesque and violent solution be admitted to throw the slightest side light on the grave problems of social existence? I look forward with eagerness to see what reception the votaries of the "New Spirit" will give to this strange Delphic utterance, what inspiration of holiness and happiness they will extract from these strange mutterings, these hysterical confessions of a murderer. But when Posdnicheff says that he hopes the time will come when women will be forbidden to adorn themselves in any way. and it will be penal to excite the other sex by wearing a brooch or a bustle, one faucies that even those gentle enthusiasts, the leaders or the Fabian Society themselves,

may be betrayed into a smile. There is no lack of passages which, if the general structure of the book were not so preposterous, might be referred to with emphatic approval. Posdnicheff proves himself to be an analyst of the first order in his anatomy of the ideas which passed through his brain during the first dim months of his partial marital felicity. There is no passion so ignoble, so humiliating alike to him who feels it and to him who witnesses it, as jenlously. But if the progress of that canker of the heart is to be recorded with the modern pitiless precision of detail, it cannot be better done than Tolstoi does it here. The incidents of the final act of murder are dwelt upon with extreme acuteness of mental observation, although they hardly create so powerful an impression as the author has suceeded in creating in his earlier works. Finally, the introduction of the element of music, from its purely physical side, is highly ingenious, and is elaborated in Tolstoi's most finished manner. But, when all is said, "The Kreutzer Sonata" is a book which no sane man should have published.

Bynum and Labor.

There is nothing at all incredible in the assertion that Free-trade Bynum, of Indiana, expressed the opinion to a wellknown Pittsburg manufacturer, Mr. James Campbell, that \$15 a week was enough for glass-blowers. Mr. Bynum, as a Democratic free-trader, is hand and glove with the mugwumps. The leading mugwump of the United States, from the first Cleveland campaign up to the time of his death, was Henry Ward Beecher, and it has never been denied or questioned that Beecher stated publicly that a dollar a day was enough for a workingman; so that Bynum is more than double the figures of Beecher. But the fact is, every mug-wump is in favor of low wages for labor, whether he be in the pulpit, in the news-paper office or the factory. That is the resson the mugwumps cling to the free-trade platform, which went down with the Democratic party in 1888, and the broken planks of which they are trying to patch together for 1892. Free trade means lower wages. In England, the most prosperous of foreign countries, \$1 a day is very good pay for a workingman, and it would be good pay here if the mugwumps and Democrats had

their way for a few years.

Philadelphia Times. The traction company has put up pla-cards in its cars forbidding passengers to spit upon the floors. This is a movement that should be seconded on all the streetcar lines and in all places of public resort. It is now a very well settled opinion among many medical specialists that this habit of promiscuous spitting is largely responsible for the transmission of consumption from persons suffering with the disease to other healthy persons. Whether this be true or not, the practice is a most filthy and disgusting one, often contaminating the skirts of ladies and always offensive to sight. Dickens in bis "American Notes" characterized the habit as peculiar to the Yankee nation. The criticism was deserved. Although more than forty years have elapsed since Dickens wrote, and there has been great improvement in polite usage in many respects, still the everlasting spitting goes

Where "the Good People" Are Numerous.

An "astonisher" in the way of an official document has just been published in Massa-chusetts by Henry B. Pierce, secretary of the commonwealth. It is a comparison of the vote cast in that State at the election for Governor last fall with the registered vote and the number of polls, exclusive of women, assessed for purposes of taxation. The total vote cast for Governor was 273,-833; the total registration was 372,035; the total of assessed polls was 590,212. It thus appears that the total vote was 98,202 short of the registration, and if all those taxed on polls are voters, it appears that only 46 per cent. of those entitled to vote exercised that right in Massachusetts last fall. This indicates an indifference that is almost criminal, and suggests a fine field for thor-

ough organization. Where Does the Money Come From.

If advices from New York are reliable the reform club located in the neighborhood of Wall street has undertaken to turn this Nation over to the free-traders by the liberal use of money and literature. Paid agents are to be put in charge of districts in the Northwest, and papers and tracts are to be sown over the country a foot deep. Now this will cost quite a sum of money. Where will it come from? Are the Democratic managers frying the fat out of the

English manufacturers? Silver Legislation.

Minneapolis Tribune. The Tribune does not like compulsory government purchase of silver, nor does in ike government coinage of undervalue dollars. It would greatly prefer a plan of voluntary deposit, with an issue of bullion certificates based upon the current market value. But if it cannot have the Windom silver bill, it would prefer a compromise that involves compulsory purchase of bullion, while stopping coinage and issuing bullion certificate on actual value.

In Kentucky.

New York Sun. Hotel Guest-Who is that man that has just passed, waiter? Waiter-That's Mr. Kane, sah. Hotel Guest (jocosely)—Ah, the man who killed Abel, I suppose.

Waiter (in alarm)—I don't know. I didn't hear nuffin 'bout that, sah.

Southern Methodists and Tobacco.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The conduct of the Methodist Conference in denouncing the whisky traffic and then voting down a denunciation of the tobacco and opium traffic is paralleled by the newspapers which denounce the Louisiana lottery, and at the same time run a trip-to-Europe fake, or a guessing contest of their